

**S. M. PETERSON & CO'S**  
ADVERTISING AGENCY,  
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S. M. Peterson & Co. are the Agents for the  
"Meigs County Telegraph," and the most influential  
and largest circulating newspapers in the United  
States and the Dominion. They are authorized to con-  
tract for all our advertising rates.

**John Mitchell.**

Why, don't you know John Mitchell, the patriot? Well, John is a patriot! John has made some stir in the world, and tries still to make a stir. John is not only a patriot, but an Irish patriot! Some years ago, John "shrieked for freedom" in Ireland, until he stirred up a mighty commotion there. John said the people were oppressed—that oppression was wrong, and was wicked, was of the devil. John said terrible things about oppression and oppressors. John taught that an oppressed people had the right, and that it was their duty to throttle their oppressors, and throw off the yoke, and to hear this kind of preaching the people of Ireland flocked around him by thousands, and John was going, incessantly, to throttle England—throw off the yoke from the necks of his countrymen—break the rod of the oppressor, and let the down-trodden go free! And John became a patriot! And it must be confessed, that it is true, that John was a great orator as well as patriot. John's speeches were read wherever the English language was read, and the friends of freedom and Ireland learned to bless the name of John Mitchell, the patriot! They did so, for they believed him honest, and a friend of freedom.

So, John went on preaching destruction to all oppressors, until England, one day, caught him and sent him to Botany-Bay for sedition. John was now a greater patriot than ever, because he was persecuted. John had the real, hearty sympathy of every true lover of freedom in this country. John knew this, and so he watched his opportunity, and the first chance he got, he ran away—absconded, and came to the United States a fugitive.

But, John, like many other patriots, had the prudence to look out for number one. John wanted office in his own country but couldn't get it. Of course, he wanted the same thing when he came to this country, for isn't it the very soul of patriotism to serve one's country? So, John saw that the road to promotion was through the Democratic party, and the merit that led to promotion in that party, was a cordial, or at least a pretendedly-cordial support of slavery.

So, among the first of John's acts in this country, was the publication of an address in which he denounced all true friends of liberty, pledged himself, soul and body, to the most faithful support of slavery, and declared it the uttermost wish and prayer of his heart that he might be able to become a slaveholder!

John was then in New York, where he had commenced the publication of the "Citizen," but he went so far beyond our ordinary dough-faces in his utter servility, that he couldn't sustain his paper there, and so he removed it and himself to Tennessee, where he is now preaching Democracy, Disunion, and the revival of the slave-trade.

Democracy and slavery is one and inseparable, according to patriot John, and he claims that all Irishmen are Democrats. He says, in his last paper, that there isn't an Irishman in America that wouldn't be a slaveholder, if he could. In this we believe he slanders many of his countrymen. But he says such is the fact, and to accommodate them and the rest of the Democracy with cheap niggers, John the patriot, is fierce for the re-opening of the African slave-trade.

He is not only fierce for it himself, but he maintains that the project is popular, that the entire Democracy are ready in favor of it, although some of them are afraid to avow it yet. And not only the Democracy of the whole country, but the Southern Know-Nothings, he says, are in favor of it—that they "like Know-Nothingism, to be sure, but that they like cheap niggers better."

We give an extract or two from this part of his theme, as follows:

"John J. McRae has not only been elected as a member of Congress from Mississippi, to take the place of General Quitman, but has been elected triumphantly, has even to a wonderful extent harmonized parties, and all by his plain straight forward advocacy of the slave-trade with Africa. In one country, where the people are almost all Know-Nothings, McRae, a strong Democrat, had almost every vote. Know-Nothingism, they think, is good, but negroes at \$100 are better."

"In South Carolina, as our Charleston correspondent informs us, Mr. Spratt has been elected to the State Legislature by a large majority; and Mr. Pettigrew has failed of his election. Well, who is Mr. Spratt, and who is Mr. Pettigrew? Why, the first is a man who desires to give industrious farmers a chance to buy cheap negroes. It is true this issue was not expressly made by the Carolina electors; they are the very Sullenest people in that State; and have notions of policy which they do not pretend to understand. In fact, one of our Charleston correspondents was sharply rebuked by another for saying the revival of the slave-trade would be made an issue in those elections. Well, then, perhaps nobody was thinking about the king of Ashantee and his fine cheap fellows all the while—but by some accident a gentleman has been sent to the Legislature who is known to be going there for one sole purpose—to patronize the king of Ashantee."

**Minnesota.**

There seems to be considerable excitement in this new State, occasioned by a piece of "popular sovereignty" legislation enacted by the last Legislature. It will be remembered that at the first election under the new Constitution, the Democratic Governor and a majority of the Legislature, were "counted in" by Sam. Medary and his abettors, who then ruled the Territory under Buchanan. The Republicans claimed that they had carried the State, and were swindled out of their rights by open, palpable fraud. But as there was no remedy—at least no peaceful one, they submitted.

These bogus members of the Legislature proceeded to elect two United States Senators, one of whom, according to the classification of the members of that body, holds his seat for six years, while the term of the other will expire on the 4th of March next. The Democratic majority in the Legislature, knowing that they held their power by fraud, and anticipating a defeat at the next election, which was to be held last month, undertook to perpetrate their power by the election of a third Senator, when there was no vacancy, and with the avowed purpose of depriving the Legislature to be chosen in October, of their clear right and duty to elect the Senator. But the Douglas men in the House, united with the Republicans, and refused to meet the Senate for the purpose of consummating so flagrant an outrage of the constitution and the rights of the people.

But these desperate political gamblers, foisted in their effort to force a Leconte into the United States Senate for six years against the will of the people, and by trampling on the Constitution, proceeded to pass an act, which would, as they supposed, accomplish their purpose in a round-about way. They had succeeded, as before stated, in foisting into the Governor's chair, a willing tool of the Leconte plotters. The Legislature is elected, as in Ohio, for two years. They well knew that the people of the State would, at the first opportunity, hurl them from power, and elect an honest man to represent the State in the United States Senate. And so, to thwart the will of the people, they passed an act forbidding their successors—the Legislature to be chosen in October last—from meeting during their entire term of two years, unless called together by this Leconte Governor, for specific purposes. Of course, if the Democrats should carry the State, the Governor would refuse to convene them, and would, of course, proceed to appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy after the fourth of March next.

The election in October resulted, as it did in all the other Free States, in a sweeping Republican victory. The Legislature is Republican by a large majority; but there stands the act of their predecessors, forbidding their assembling unless called by the Governor, which call, as a matter of course, will not be issued. The result will be, that the State will be without a Legislature in session for two years, during the term of the present members, and until another election. And during all this time, controlled by an unscrupulous faction surrounding and aiding the villainy of the Governor, or the Legislature elected, must meet in disregard of this "border-ruffian" law.

The Administration papers say if they do meet, they will not be recognized by the Governor, nor their acts authenticated, and finally, that they shall not meet at all. The feeling is becoming very bitter, and may lead to unpleasant results. It is not probable that the people will submit to be deprived of their rights by such means, nor do we think they would be justified in submitting. They are not only fighting for their own rights, but clearly the liberty of the people in all the States will be more or less affected by the spirit in which such outrages are met there. If the people of Minnesota submit, what is to prevent the Leconte majority in the Legislature of Ohio, from passing a law this winter, forbidding the assembling of any future Legislature in which they have not a majority? Nothing but fear will prevent them. Laws equally infamous were passed last winter, but thanks to an honest Supreme Court, they were promptly set aside as unconstitutional.

We shall look with some interest to the result of the contest in the new State of Minnesota. If her people are firm now, it may save them a world of trouble hereafter. The best way to deal with outlaws is to treat them as such, and we hope the people of the young State of the North-West, will crush in the bud the conspirators against her rights and liberties.

**In Portland, Maine.**

On the 18th inst., a special election was held to fill a vacancy in the Legislature of that State, occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Chere, the member elect. The celebrated Neal Dow was the Republican candidate, and Peter Francis (a negro) was his competitor. The contest was a hot one, but the Republicans obtained the victory. Portland, we believe, is a Democratic town, but it seems there were traitors in the camp, some of the rebels refused to vote at all, and some actually voted for the Republican candidate. So Dow was elected, and Peter Francis was sacrificed by the bolting of a few of his party. *Vine la lumbago!*

**Consistency.**

The papers, and particularly those of the South, are boiling over with indignation at the Government of San Salvador, one of the States of the Central American Republic, for expelling the Rev. Mr. Crowe, an agent of the "American Bible Society," from the country. He went there to distribute Bibles, and teach Protestantism to a people who wanted neither. He was advised that his proceedings were in violation of the laws of the country, and that he must desist or suffer the penalty. He chose to persist, and was quietly sent out of the country by the authorities, and our whole land is stirred by the outrage! Public meetings are being held in our cities, and the papers are calling upon our Government to interfere in the matter.

Now, while we cannot have the slightest sympathy with the bigotry that would prevent Mr. Crowe from giving Bibles to those who desired them, we think it would be well to turn our attention to home affairs first. While there can never be a justification for such intolerance in any country, there is a seeming palliation in this case. Here was a stranger, a foreigner, in the face of the laws of the country, doing that which, however right and commendable in itself, was, nevertheless, in open contempt of the public sentiment and authorities of the State.

But how is it in our own country? In nearly half the States of this Union, the law makes it a Penitentiary offense for a citizen even to give a Bible to any one of a large class of the population, or permit them to read a single word in it! And this barbarous and bloody code is no dead letter on the statute books. It is not long since, Mrs. Douglas, a wealthy and accomplished widow lady, a native and life-long resident of Norfolk, in Virginia, and herself a slaveholder, was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary of that State, for teaching some of her own household to read the Bible! And everybody knows, that if a citizen of Ohio, or any other State in the Union, and much more, an agent of a foreign—say English—Society, should attempt to do in Virginia or any other slave State, precisely what Mr. Crowe was attempting to do in San Salvador, he would not be expelled from the State, nor permitted to leave it; if not murdered on the spot, as he most likely would be, he would inevitably spend the balance of his life in their gloomy dungeons among felons. There is not an intelligent man in America, that don't know this to be the simple truth; and yet those who sustain and uphold a despotism like this, which any tyrant in Europe would blush to tolerate for an hour, can mock Heaven and insult the intelligence of the world by hypocritical denunciations of half civilized San Salvador, for sending an agent of a foreign Society, quietly out of the country. Consistency is a jewel.

**Death of Hon. T. L. Harris.**

The telegraph brought us last night, the no less melancholy, because not unexpected intelligence of the death of Hon. T. L. Harris, who, but a few weeks since, was re-elected to Congress from the Sixth Illinois District. Greatness is a relative term which, though usually associated with intellectual supremacy, is far from being its exclusive possession. If inferior in brilliant talents to many of his contemporaries, Mr. Harris, in the more liberal signification of the word, is entitled to the appellation, that men are wont to bestow upon those who serve their country and the world, either in the fields of literature, warfare or politics.

The victim of an incurable disease, hemmed in on every side by office-holders, office-seekers and the tools of a venal Administration, assailed simultaneously by threats, bribes and flatteries, Mr. Harris dared to resist the allurements of party and ease, and battle for truth and freedom, as it were from a dying bed. Chatham-like he infused new vigor into a half despairing Opposition, and having done his duty, returned home to die. A grateful constituency paid him the only testimonial in their power, showing by their votes, that even in this world, virtue does not go unrewarded, and an impartial posterity will cherish the name of Thomas L. Harris with gratitude when many a more noted, because more unscrupulous man is forgotten.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Thanksgiving day was generally observed by our citizens, on Thursday last. The stores and shops were closed from 10 to 2 o'clock, and all seemed disposed to enter into the spirit of the occasion. Rev. Mr. Twombly, preached to the united congregations of the Presbyterian and M. E. Churches, in the House of the latter, from the words of the Psalmist: "He hath not dealt with any nation." We have not time to review the discourse, but are sure we express the common sentiment of all who heard it, when we say that for depth and vigor of thought, for the happy presentation of subjects of thankfulness, for logical argument, for earnestness and beauty of the language employed, and the eloquence with which it was delivered, it has not been surpassed on any similar occasion in our town. We do not think that such a discourse should be permitted to die with the occasion that called it forth, but believing it would be appreciated by others, and by those who heard it, in a more permanent form, we should be happy to present it to our readers through the columns of the Telegraph, if a copy can be furnished for that purpose.

We have taken occasion, from time to time, to notice the superior facilities of the steamboat "Courier" to accommodate the traveling public, and it would be folly for us now to add a word of praise to the well-established reputations of "invincible" Capt. Roberts, or modest Capt. Jolley, the head officers. Billy Battelle has assumed the chief duties of the Deck, assisted by Mr. Wilson, whom it is but necessary to name to assure all that the duties incumbent on this department will be promptly and agreeably discharged. At the head of the culinary department Mr. Adams reigns supreme. As a caterer he is unsurpassed. The ever-watchful Andy Marsilliot, Amos Davis and "Hod" Horton, stand watch at the wheel, and see that the "Courier" is up to time.

At the risk, now, of offending these "very good men," we will publish a private complimentary notice, gotten up by Mr. Echols, on the trip previous to the last, which will indicate, in some degree, the reputation the "Courier" and her crew sustains:

"The undersigned passengers on board the Steamboat 'Courier,' from Wheeling to Cincinnati, having received at the hands of her officers the kindest attention and care, and believing that prudence, skill and courtesy, should be rewarded by an expression of thanks, beg leave to state:

1st, in Capt. Roberts we have found an able and expert Commander, a courteous gentleman, and a display of generous feeling deserving the highest commendation.

2d, that the gentlemanly bearing of the Clerks, Messrs. Jolly, Battelle and Wilson, and their constant care for our comfort, receive our warmest thanks.

3d, that we cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the efficiency of the Steward, Mr. Milo Adams, who, as a household provider, is not surpassed on the Ohio. And in all the officers and employees of the boat we have found watchfulness, care, proficiency and manly bearing.

4th, that, to all travelers ascending or descending the Ohio, we recommend the 'Courier' as a fleet, safe, commodious, and comfortable packet, unsurpassed on the river, above Cincinnati, and unsurpassed by any in the West or South."

**RESIDENCES.**  
H. C. Dunlap, Ky.  
Henry, Mo.  
J. C. Gibson, Va.  
Geo. W. Grant, Va.  
J. B. McCall, Va.  
John Richards, Va.  
Jacob Miller, Va.  
A. Jackson, Va.  
C. G. Bradford, Va.  
Wm. Strab, Va.  
H. Henry, Va.  
S. G. Given, Va.  
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His Honor, Judge Nash, at the term of Court in Gallipolis, just closed, sentenced four men to the Penitentiary for the aggregate term of fifty years. They will do the State some service.

Hugh Clark, it seems, was tried and convicted in 1853, on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Being on bail at the time, when the verdict was rendered, he escaped. He was recently recaptured, and confined in jail to receive his sentence on the old verdict, at the present term of Court. While so confined, his two brothers, Thomas and Robert Clark, for the purpose of destroying the record of Hugh's former conviction, set fire to the Court-House, which was consumed, but the records and papers saved. This was arson committed during the present term of Court. The brothers were arrested, indicted, tried and convicted at the same term, and instead of saving their brother Hugh from the Penitentiary, find themselves his companions there, Hugh being sentenced to ten years, and Thomas and Robert to fifteen years each.

Terrence Mulligan was also sent for a term of ten years, for passing counterfeit money. It is believed that all these men belonged to an organized band of desperadoes who infest the country. This seems to be a good beginning, and may have the effect to drive away the balance.

We are informed that the committee appointed by the citizens of Pomeroy, some time since, to make arrangements for a course of lectures, to be delivered during the Winter, have been successful beyond their expectations. Our citizens have responded liberally and promptly by way of subscription, and have manifested an interest in the enterprise that shows a literary taste in our community that will insure a success. The first lecture of the course will be delivered by Prof. Allen, of the Ohio University, on Thursday evening, Dec. 9th. The place will be announced hereafter. Our citizens have an intellectual feast in prospect in this lecture, of which we hope none will fail to partake.

Let us meet together, and while enjoying the literary repast, cultivate at the same time, these social qualities, which give the highest charm to society. Our town needs this cultivation sadly, and we know of no better agency, than a course of lectures, to give us a start in the right direction. Come to the lecture, everybody.

The treasurer, Mr. A. W. Williams, will be prepared to furnish tickets to subscribers by the 6th inst.

**"Pomeroy Straight-Out."**

We have on our table the first and second numbers of a paper with the above title. We would willingly give it such a notice as its merits deserve, if we could but comprehend its merits. It is, however, printed in German, and, unfortunately, that is, to us, an unknown tongue. It is printed on fine paper, in clear and beautiful new type, and makes a very respectable appearance.

From our acquaintance with the editor, Argus Mayer, Esq., we have no doubt it will be conducted with ability. We understand the paper commences with very flattering prospects, having a fine list of subscribers, and a large advertising patronage. We wish abundant success to the enterprise.

**To Teachers.**  
The "Meigs County Educational Association" will hold its next meeting at Ripland, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Prof. Allen, of the Ohio University, will take charge of the Institute, and lecture on English Grammar; Prof. Spaulding and Dr. J. P. Bing are expected to lecture on Physical Geography and Physiology; and H. F. Miller, A. M., will take charge of the Mathematics.

Let all the Teachers in the county make calculations to be present.

H. L. SIBLEY, Sec'y.

We learn from the "Jackson Standard" that seven persons were confined in the jail of that town under indictments for murder. One of them was tried last week, but the jury failed to agree, and he was, of course, remanded to jail until the next term. The prisoner, whose name is Addison Keenan, deliberately shot Benj. Wilson on the 9th of last May, killing him on the spot.

There was no dispute about the facts. The only question being on the prisoner's plea of insanity. A bevy of Doctors was called in, and, as usual, one-half of them swore Keenan was crazy, and the other half swore he was not. Part of the jury, it seems, believed one set of Doctors, and part the other, and so agreed to disagree like these mighty men of science.

**Disunion—A Prediction.**

An ardent patriot in Charleston, S. C., (we do not know his name, nor is it very material) writes to one of the Democratic organs in Washington, that the Union will be dissolved, somewhere between this date and the year 1864. He thus explains how this operation will be effected:

"Supposing the question of State rights to be decided in Congress against the South on any distinct issue in which the sense of the Southern people can be relied upon, all her representatives in Congress shall withdraw from the Capitol in a body, and take with them the Southern members of the Cabinet, and thus leave Congress without a quorum for business and the Executive with a mutilated corps of advisers. This was Gen. Rusk's plan for dissolving the existing Government, and forcing upon the sectionalists of the North the onus of coming some distance and making war on Southern ground, if they attempted to conquer the Southern States back to the Union by downright force.

This threat is nothing new, nor is the method of disposing of such rebellion a very difficult one to imagine. We have heard a suggestion on this matter, (from a source entitling it to great weight,) that we commend to the consideration not only of such prospective seceders, but also of all timid people, who are alarmed by this sort of bravado.

Should such an event ever happen, as supposed above, and every Southern Senator and Representative withdraw from Congress, it will only be necessary for the existing vacancies, and all, or nearly all, will doubtless very soon be filled. If not, the machinery of government will not stop on that account. As to going "some distance and making war on the South," that will be wholly unnecessary. A few uneasy demagogues at the South undoubtedly will break up the Union, and establish a Slaveholding Confederacy or a Southern Monarchy. But the mass of the Southern population, we believe to be as loyal as that of any other portion of the country. When the issue comes, if it ever does, the fire-eaters will find little favor anywhere.—*Cin. Gazette.*

One of the humanitarian movements of our times although little known as such, can hardly be over estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skillful physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people, are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skillful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the world has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, Dr. Ayer, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity. He brings not only his own, but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this, is that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view—where cure. Do we over estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good, to the masses of our people. *Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Ia.*

**Negro Equality and Companionship.**

The Richmond "South," of July 8, in an article repelling the suggestion that Virginia regards the Gulf States merely as profitable markets for her slaves, says:

"The cotton States may rest assured that Virginia has no reason to value slaves as a mere merchantable commodity. They possess with us a far higher value. Our slaves are our companions and friends, endeared to us by ties and associations which we cannot sunder to gain pecuniary wealth from our southern brethren; and believe that is far better for us to retain our slaves, and rear our children in the slaveholding community than to rid ourselves of a great blessing, by a petty trade, however gained."

Passing by, for the present, says the Missouri "Democrat," the superlative impudence of such language from such a State which sells twelve thousand slaves every year, and of whose exports slaves constitute, beyond all comparison, the largest item; what shall we say to this avowed

that they prefer to make "companions and friends" of negro slaves, and that between them and their slaves exist ties and associations so dear and sentimental, that no pecuniary wealth can tempt their severance? Has the most flagrant abolitionist ever suggested a nearer approach to "negro" equality than this? Is it "companionship" and "friendship" with negro slaves that is to be proclaimed in the very capital of the Old Dominion? Is this the inglorious termination of that holy horror of thick-lipped and woolly-headed Africans, which has so often served to uphold the wavering faith of the pro-slavery demagogues.

Here we have a rabid southern paper calling the African slave "our companion and friend," while at the North, Judge Douglas is making a great outcry, for fear a few negroes should be allowed any liberty above or beyond that possessed by a dog or a horse.

What a bug-bear, then, is this cry of amalgamation, when the only practical amalgamationists are the southern slaveholders.

**Pomeroy Retail Market.**

**POKEROY, Monday, November 15.**  
Wheat, \$1.00; Corn, 75c; Oats, 50c; Hay, 1.25; Pork, 10c; Beef, 12c; Mutton, 15c; Butter, 20c; Eggs, 15c; Apples, 10c; Peaches, 15c; Plums, 10c; Cherries, 10c; Strawberries, 10c; Raspberries, 10c; Blackberries, 10c; Currants, 10c; Grapes, 10c; Figs, 10c; Dates, 10c; Olives, 10c; Almonds, 10c; Walnuts, 10c; Pistachios, 10c; Macadamia, 10c; Brazil, 10c; Copra, 10c; Castor, 10c; Tallow, 10c; Lard, 10c; Soap, 10c; Candles, 10c; Oil, 10c; Vinegar, 10c; Mustard, 10c; Pickles, 10c; Preserves, 10c; Jams, 10c; Marmalade, 10c; Syrup, 10c; Honey, 10c; Molasses, 10c; Sugar, 10c; Coffee, 10c; Tea, 10c; Spice, 10c; Herbs, 10c; Fruits, 10c; Vegetables, 10c; Grains, 10c; Seeds, 10c; Flours, 10c; Starch, 10c; Soap, 10c; Candles, 10c; Oil, 10c; Vinegar, 10c; Mustard, 10c; Pickles, 10c; Preserves, 10c; Jams, 10c; Marmalade, 10c; Syrup, 10c; Honey, 10c; Molasses, 10c; Sugar, 10c; Coffee, 10c; Tea, 10c; Spice, 10c; Herbs, 10c; Fruits, 10c; Vegetables, 10c; Grains, 10c; Seeds, 10c; Flours, 10c; Starch, 10c; 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